The Rapidity and Dexterity with Which They Change Their Bigulass-The Monner in Which It Is Done by Blondi, The performances of Fregoli and Biondi are certain to have one effect on our vaudeville stage. Their appearance here has settled the fate of the "lightning change artist," for, as this particular specialty is given by the two Lialians at Hammerstein's and Koster & mal's music halls, it has never been approached in dexterity or rapidity by any of their pred-ecessors. This feature of Fregoli's work is the most remarkable thing he does. In the Italian songs his swift and distinct utterance is surprising, but it is not such an exceptional thing as the changes of disguise which com-mence in the sketch called "The Music Lesson." Fregoli, dressed as a snuffy old man, goes over to a plane standing at one corner of the stage, and seems to sit down behind it. In a moment a woman enters and commences a song in a falsetto voice, occasionally interrunted by the baritone voice of the teacher. The change was made with marvellous quickness, and it was only at the close of the scene when the dummy form of the professor was hoisted into the air, that the audience fully realized that Fregoli had been representing the two figures. In "The Chameleon" the changes are made with the same speed, and there is never in the appearance of his costumes anything to suggest that they have been suddenly thrown on. For every one of the four characters he changes his wig, and these transformations take place in seemingly less time than a man would require to get from one entrance to another behind the scene. The changes in the composers, when he represented five in a few minutes, are made behind a low velvet screen, placed in front of the first row of orchestra chairs, and he dives down as Rossint only to reappear in the twinkling of an eye as only to reappear in the twinkling of an eye as Wagner. This requires the use of false noses, beards, and wigs, but this elaborateness makes no difference in the time. The vocal changes of which Fregoli is a master are insignificant compared to the rapidity of his changes. His particular excellence lies in that, and these two Italians have cut the ground from the "change artists" who in the past have been regarded as experts in their line.

ventriloquist as several that have appeared at Koster & Bial's, such as A. O. Duncan and Segommer, the unusual feature of his specialty being the remarkable rapidity with which he gets out of one cestume and into another. His ventriloqual essays find him in the guise of a sight, or else it is the man who is in view and the woman who is invisible, and the performer's back is turned squarely to his audience while he speaks for the invisible character. But when it comes to changing costumes, Biondi is way shead of anything that has preceded him at this music hall. It would take an expert holding a stop watch to time seems a fair estimate, the period covering exit, shift of costume and wig, and entrance in the new disguise. When on, his attire does not seem to be of the sort that the gymnast wears when he undreases while standing on his head; that is, there is no evidence of draw strings or laced openings, and he does not appear until his rig is in perfect order. It is all in marked contrast to the ordinary quick-change serio-comic from the London 'alls, whose shifts from a pink Mother Hubbard into a garish yellow one usually occupy from two to four minutes, and then the singer appears bristling with tell-tals strings and successfully stubborn buttons. In his feminine guise Blondi shows a slight tendency to hold his dress on with his hand. It is a tea gown liberally trimmed with lace and looking rather elaborate than plain, but it plainly opens down the front from threat to hem and looks at times as if the performer's arm, folded over his heart, were an important feature of its fastening. At one point in his sketch a wife's follower is made to hide beneath a table and behind its draperies from the husband. When the performer crawls on all fours beneath the table its outsin-like drapery does not come together before a suggrestion is given to the close watcher that the table masks a hole through the deep curtain through which a man can pass. But before there is time to fix this simple device in the mind, falsetto tones are heard outside, followed quickly by the wife's entrance, green the agown, vallow wig, and all. While the sketch keeps up a dramatic sequence of events, it is not always to be foretold which of the three chief characters is due, and when an unexpected one appears the effect of the quick change is greatly heightened. Observers that mentally compare this performer to the faxen-haired sisters of vauderille—related to each other because they use the same make-up box—who take fully two minutes to effect a "change" that consists simply of removing their has, are the ones who get the greatest amusement from Blondi's seems a fair estimate, the period covering

cenes, and it was there that the method of his marvellously quick changes of costume was each of the four characters in this sketch, he has four assistants behind the scenes who assist him in dressing. They work rapidly and in absolute silence while the performer is among them. Two are dressers, one is a mu-sician, and one man's duty consists in handiing a lighted candle to the entertainer and in firing a pistol three times just prior to the enof the old servant at the end of the sketch. The musician's duties, too, are light, as all that he is called on to do is to play a few incidental airs on a piano that stands at stage left and to thrum a guitar back of the window at the opposite side of the drop while the wife's lover is serenading. It would seem that another assistant might prove helpful in this sketch, for, while shifts of clusive collar buttons are not demanded by the changes, nor are there suspender buttons to glecfully test the force of gravity, there are coate and trousers to get into hurriedly, and it seems as if a man whose especial dury it was to stand on a handy spot and be sworn at would earn his salary when sleeve linings went wrong or buttonholes proved stubborn. However, no such functionary was in evidence on the occasion of this visit behind the scenes. The costumes were laid out neatly on a bench twenty-five feet long, which they nearly covered. While Blondi was on the stage in one guise, the head dresser prepared the next costume to go into service, folding each garinent in a manner that would make it easily handled, and running his arm into each coat or dress sleeve to make gure that it was in shape to slip on readily. A full minute before the performer was to leave the exposed portion of the stage the head dresser and his assistant would be ready with the needed garments in their hands, or, in case there was need of their assistance in removing garments, one man would be ready to strip them off, white so much of the next rig as the second man did not hold lay at hand upon the bench. In the changes from male to female attire one fellow did nothing but hand a wig to his master, who slip, ed off the robe, adjusted the wig, and with the right suit of man's clothes already on beneath the tea gown, was ready to dash back is fresh disguise. Even with these two men at hand Blondi did more than either or both in the actual dressing. Trousers were exclusively his own care, once they were in his hands, and he also adjusted his wigs without bothering even to glance in a mirror. Coats and waisteoats engaged master and man, both in putting them on and in taking them off, and no fire laddle ever got into his coat in the time the berformer expended. A change that have had been and another in which the trousers were changed brought the performer upon the stage, he had ingress the did not a superior of sketch, for, while shifts of clusive collar buttons are not demanded by the changes, nor are there suspender buttons to gleefully test the

ters were on the stage so short a time that there was but little more time for the dressers to prepare the next rig than was absolutely necessary. At such times there were no signs of rush in their movements until the performer appeared to them, but the candle, which was to be carried on while lighted, was lit fully three minutes before it was needed. Plainly, sleeve linings were more to be trusted than matches.

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"Edwin Dun, our Minister to Japan, says that the Japanese are not manufacturing bicycles," said a man who spent a dozen years in that country, 'and that the much discussed \$12 Japanese bicycle is a myth. I'll venture say, however, from my knowledge of the Japanese, that they will soon be making their own bleyeles. When I went to Japan I took my wheel along with me. That was long before bleyeling had become a feshionable fad in this country, and I expected that my appearance on a wheel would create a sensation. I didn't know the Japanese. In Yokohama there were fully a hundred bicycles of all kinds. Half a dozen of them were the modern safeties that tourists had left there, and the others were old-fashioned machines that must have been sold in the United States for Junk. There were a lot of the old ordinary high wheels, and it was amusing to see the Jape in their flowing roces mounted on these bicycles and looking very conscious of the fact that they were doing something unusual. Several large consignments of second-hand wheels reached Japan while I was there. They were looked upon as great prizes. During the last year of my stay in Japan a lot of modern bicycles were imported, and I have heard recently that bicycles were as common in Japan as in this country." a dozen of them were the modern safeties that

Electrical experiments are interesting lots of amateurs newadays, and during the past week there have been thousands of them in town to inspect the wonders of the electrical show. They represent all professions. One of the most enthusiastic patrons of the show this week is an elderly country clergyman from up the State who experiments a bit himself by way

"There is no more interesting field for an amateur," said one of them, "than electricity, and none in which results can be produced so cheaply and easily. When I was a schoolboy in the country an electric battery was looked upon as a great curiosity. Now they are as common as bicycles or cameras, and much easier to get. I have spent much of my time this week at the electrical exposition, and I'll venture to say that fully one-third of the people who have attended it are experimenting in electricity in an amateur way themselves. Some of them begin their experiments in the hope of accklentally stumbling into something that will be of practical value, but most of these amateurs have taken it up simply for their own amusement." and none in which results can be produced so

While John Oliver Hobbes was in New York the was credited with a bon mot that a magazine alleges in its first number was revamped from an historical French retort. At a lunch-

served. She declined it and pleaded indigestion.

"Indigestion!" said a portly man on her left.

"What is indigestion?"
In a bored way John Oilver Hobbes turned to a waiter and said:

"Walter, bring this gentleman a dictionary."
The eccentric Southern magazine alleges that the incident dates from the siege of Paris when Marshal Canrobert happened to be with a party of ladies who were much agitated. The gailant Marshal asked the cause of their agitation.

"We are on the eve of a battle," said Mme. Brohan, "and we fear—
"Fear, fear," interrupted the Marshal, "What is that?" Whereupon Mme. Brohan summoned her maid and said:

"Marie, bring a dictionary for the Marshal,"

New York is well supplied with schools of acting, and young women from the country who have histrionic ambition and money find no difficulty in getting teachers. If they cannot join one of the best schools in this line there are during the summer months dozens of actors who are willing to tuter them, men who "might have played Hamlet successfully if Booth hadn't been jealous," or song-and-dance teams who teach specialties. Shortly before the stage of the Madison Square Theatre. His own fame as an actor and a play wright asman can pass. But before there is time to fix this simple device in the mind, falsetto tones are heard outside, followed quickly by the wife's entrance, green tea gown, yellow wig, and all. While the aketch keeps up a dramatic sequence of eventa, it is not always to be foretold which of the three chief characters is due, and when an unexpected one appears the effect of the quick change is greatly heightened. Observers that mentally compare this performer to the flaxen-haired sisters of vauderille—related to each other because they use the same make-up box—who take fully two minutes to effect a "change" that consists simply of removing their hats, are the ones who get the greatest amusement from Hlondi's efforts.

Biondi's performance of "The Chameleon" is an interesting affair to view from behind the scenes, and it was there that the method of his afternoon on which the class was to be formed them skipped off the stage and left the theatre crying. Mr. Bouchault selected about a dozen pupils out of the whole lot of candidates, and advised the rest to go home and leave the stare alone. It was undoubtedly good advice for all of them.

There were a dozen interesting restaurants near New York several years ago which were known only to the initiated, and prized accordingly, but they have lost the charm that made them popular with the New Yorkers who sought them out. They were unassuming little restaurants run by excellent French or Italian cooks, and New Yorkers who sought them out in the country found them delightful because of their good dinners and the excellent service.

Moreover, the fact that with the exception of a few of the visitors there restaurants were unknown outside of the neighborhood where they happened to be located, gave them an additional nharm. Several of these little dining places were on Staten Island, and others were near the Broux River, and along the Hudson. They made a pleasant object for a little excursion into the country, and the initiated found pleasure in introducing their friends to them. The bicy is has changed these restaurants sadiy. The army of riders soon found out their advantages, and, as a result, the proprietors are doing a bigger business than they ever dreamed of, but the old patrons are not pleased. Instead of the excellent service of the proprietor and his wife, there are careless waiters and guests from New York are not a novelty enough to induce the cook to serve the "specials" that were enjoyed by the old patrons. They are suffering from too much popularity. of their good dinners and the excellent service.

One barometer of the conditions of city life is to be found in the line of men who walt outside the Broadway bakery which distributes every night the bread not available in its bustness. If the present size of that line expresses the situation accurately, there must be now in the situation accurately, there must be now in New York an unusually large number of homeless men. On Sunday night, two hours before the time for the distribution, there was a large enough number of men waiting to extend the line from the middle of the block of Tenth street between Broadway and Fourth avenue up to a point on Broadway opposite Tweifth street. For this time of the year such a number is unusual. The probabilities are that during the two hours that intervened before the bread was given out the crowd grew much larger. A policeman standing near the spot told a Sun reporter that never before in the early summer had he seen so many.

BROOKLYN POLICE PROMOTIONS

A Deputy Superintendent and an Additional Inspector to Be Appointed.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Police Superintendent for Brooklyn has become law. The four present inspectors, become law. The four present inspectors, Mackellar, McLaughlin, Bronnan, and Murphy rank alike. It is understood that Mackellar will be promoted to the deputyship, which does not however, carry any increase in pay. There will be a lively contest for the new inspectorship, the leading candidates focluding Capts, Johnson, Corwin, and Buckholz, Capt, Johnson is a war veteran as well as a wherean police-Johnson, Corwin, and Buckholz, Capt. Johnson is a war veteran as well as a veteran police-man and one of the most intelligent officers in the department. He was long in command of the mounted squad and saved many lives by his heroism.

Property Owners Bon't Want to Pay for Their Park.

For the laying out of Sheridan square, a little plot of ground at 117th street and St. Nicholas evenue, \$35,000, the whole cost of the improve ment, has been assessed upon the property owners who asked for the park. At the meeting of ers who asked for the park. At the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements vesterialy Lawver John t. Shaw appeared for the property owners and asked that the city be assessed for half of the shamut. This proposition was opposed so vigorously by President Jerolo-man that he ripped the right sleeve of his cont almost completely out. Then the request was laid over. The Board authorized the opening of thirty-five streets along the Grand Concourse in order that sewers may be laid. NEW BOOKS.

Betof Barlows of Important and Interest ing New Publications. In Harper's Weekly recently Mr. Montgom ery Schuyler published a monitory story de-scribing the bombardment and demolition of Chicago by a fleet of British gunboats. The Western newspapers reprehended the story, inding in it, we believe, another evidence of that mailce, well understood by the objects of it, which the East is accustomed to expend upon things situated west of the Allegheny Mountains. Personally, we do not believe for a moment that malice was in the least an element of Mr. Schuyler's story. He has, if our memory serves us, disported himself and per-mitted the exercise of his humor and ability of satire under the opportunity and provocation afforded by certain Chicago architecture, and we can well believe that his opinion is, in regard to certain architectural monuments in Chicago, that a well-directed cannonade, so far as mere good taste is concerned, would be the most fortunate thing that could happen to them. This, however, is solely a matter of the artistic conscience, and is not to be construed as Eastern malice desirous of the injury of the great community by the great lakeside. The point to be criticised in Mr. Schuyler's story, as It seems to us, is not the point that the demolition of Chicago is artistically desirable and of course not the mistaken point that Mr. Schurler has expressed an Eastern jealousy of the great success of the Chicago canning industrybut the unexpressed assumption that the American people, while the British gunboats were making their way to Chicago through the St. Lawrence River and the Canadian anals, would not be doing anything. There lies before us a book, "The Post Office Packet Service," by Arthur H. Norway (Macmillan & Co.), which seems to us to be instructive upon this point. A considerable part of this volume is devoted to an account of what happened to the great and profitable flotilla of British packets, at the hands of more or less energetic Americans, during the war of 1812. It is true that in the course of that war a British fleet ascended the Potomac and demolished the city of Washington, which, according to more than one unprejudiced account, was far more reprehensible, architecturally, than Chicago is at pres-ent; but the glory of burning the American capital, and of compelling the flight of Congress and of President Madison's amiable and celebrated wife, Dolly, was bitterly atoned by the enemy in many another part of the world. About this memorable time, according to Mr. Norway, the Falmouth packets were put to a flercer test than and which the French privateers had been able to apply. There were still old men at Falmouth who could re member how the packets fared in the first American war, and who knew well that the privateers of Boston or Newport were ten times more formidable than those of Nantes or Bordeaux. To be sure, Mr. Norway ascribes the great success of the American privateers in 1812 in large part to the circumstance that they were able to avail themselves of British skill and valor. "The national belief in the superiority of Brit sh pluck to that of any other country would scarcely hold against sailors of our own race," he says; "and as a matter of fact it is well known that the American cruisers, both national and private, were largely manned with picked men from the British navy, driven by the somewhat harsh and inconsiderate treatment which was too prevalent in our ships to take service with a power which at least fed and paid them well and treated them with reacircumstances we might be lucky enough to secure the same valuable assistance another time; and, any way, we know that it was an American crew to a man that, half a century later, hung the sides of the wooden Kearsarge with anchor chains and sent the Confederate Alabama, largely British manned, to the bottom of the impartial sea. The idea is that, by his death Dion Bouckeault announced that he would teach a class something about acting on Americans, for a hundred years, have been in the habit of doing effective work at sea. This has been the case, too, in the face of repeated sured a large number of pupils. When the prophecies to the contrary. As we remember the accounts of history, there was considerable arrogance and assurance on the part of some of the British before the facts in the trouble of 1812 had been demonstrated. They were not all like the old men at Falmouth who remembered how the packets fared in the first American war. Seldom, we think, has history repeated itself more explicitly than it has in regard to American prowess upon the sea. "Stout are the hearts that man the fishing smacks of Marblehend, the sea boats of Cape Ann," observed Mr. Whittier on another occasion-an occasion when the opinion was proclaimed by one part of the American people that another part was too suplne to be able to take care of itself. The event proved that Mr. Whittler was right enough; and still to-day, as we imagine, there is no warrant for gaite all the assumption in Mr. Schuyler's Chicago story. As for Mr. Norway's account of the sufferings the Falmouth packet service, it is interesting as well as instructive. The official records of this experience are not as full as Mr. Norway wishes they were, but they seem to be full enough to satisfy any reasonable curiosity. The war broke out in June, 1812, and the packets began to be aware of it in the September following. On the 15th of that month the packet Princess Amelia, three days out from St. Thomas on her homeward voyage, was brought to action by the privateer Rossie of Baltimore. The first ten minutes, Mr. Norway records, proves that the Americans were masters of their weapons. Within half an hour four or five of the packet's crew were hit. The fight began at 6 P. M. At half-past 6 the master, Mr. Nankivell, was shot through the head. Twenty minutes later Capt. Moorsom was killed by a grapeshot, which plerced his breast, and when half the crew had been disabled the mail was sunk and the nacket hauled down her colors. This, Mr. Norway observes, was "a rough forecast of what was to come, justifying anxiety about the immediate fu ture. For Capt. Moorsom was one of the ablest of the Post Office commanders. His ship and crew were in high condition, and yet the accounts of his last fight showed that the event was never doubtful." Detailed accounts of a number of engagements follow, the packets striking their colors, after hard fighting, in nearly every case in Mr. Schuyler's story it is recorded that the English Admiral, presumably Sir John Hopkins expressed the most generous sympathy for the bombarded Chicagoans, characterizing them at once as good fellows and great fools. In the matter of generous sympathy Mr. Norway seems to have discovered a prototype of Sir John in Commodore Rodgers of the United States frigate President. The President fell in with the packet Duke of Montrose in mid-Atlantic, and took it without resistance.
"Commodore Rodgers," says Mr. Norway,
"treated his prisoners with very honorable forbearance and liberality. He would not permit them to be plundered of the least triffe, and informed Capt. Blewitt that he proposed to send him, with all his crew and passengers, back to England in their own ship on condition that they would enter into a contract to send the packes back to America with an equal number of American prisoners in England. This agree ent, drawn up in the most binding terms, wasubscribed 'upon our sacred honor' by all the persons concerned; and the Duke of Montrose having on board a single American officer, arrived at Falmouth toward the end of June It then appeared that in the view of the British Government the agreement was contrary to law; and as it had been notified to the American Government that exchanges of pris oners on the high seas would not be recognized as valid, the whole transaction was declared void: the Duke of Montrose was restored to the Post Office, the officers and crew were told that

they might resume their duties without being

exchanged, and the American officer was sent back to his country empty-handed. The story is not a pleasant one," Mr. Norway adds; "and

while the action of the Government may have

been strictly warranted by the notification made

to the United States, yet the transaction smarks

overmuch of the methods of the charpattorney,

and one cannot but regret that the generous

confidence of Commodore Rodgers was not met

refuse to recognize the work of Sir John Hopkins, and would dony that Chicago had been demolished, in that case we should be quits. The effect upon the British mind of these and similar American activities in the war of 1812 is sufficiently well indicated, perhaps, in a remark made by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole in his recent biography of

the distinguished diplomatist, Lord Stratford

de Redeliffe, who was the British Minister at

Washington in President Monroe's Administration. "We were at that time in such mortal dread of our kinsmen over the Atlantic," says Mr. Poole, "that sooner than risk another war we pocketed affront after affront." Perhaps that sentiment still endures, and perhaps, any question of affront saide, it amounts to a bulwark about America, including Chicago, to this day. Of fiction newly published we have received "The Cavaliers," by S. R. Keightley, and "Mark Heffron," by Alice Ward Bailey (Harper & Brothers); "His Honor and a Lady," by Mrs. Everard Cotes (D. Appleton & Co.); "The Eleventh Commandment," by Halliwell Sutcliffe (New Amsterdam Book Company); "Quaint Crippen," by Alwyn M. Thurber (McClurg & Co., Chicago); "The Mystery of Paul Chadwick," by John W. Postor Paul Chadwick, by John V. Postigate (Laird & Lee, Chicago); "A Mountain Woman," by Elia W. Poattie (Way & Williams, Chicago); "A Bad Penny," by John T. Wheelwright, and "Fairy Tales," by Mabei Fuller Biodgett (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.); "Mysterious Mr. Howard," by John R. Musick (Robert Bonner's Sons); "Across an Ulster Bog," by M. Hamilton, and "Worth While," by F. F. Montressor (Edward Arnold); "Alida Craig." by Pauline King (George H. Richmond & Co.; "An Art Failure," by John W. Hard-ing (F. Tennyson Neely), and "The White Virgin," by George Manville Fenn (Rand,

McNally & Co.1. Macmillan & Co. publish "The Unknown Masterpiece and Other 'Stories," translated by Ellen Marriage, in their handsome new edition of the Balzac novels; "Richelleu," by Prof. Richard Lodge of the Glasgow University, and a second volume of "Legends of Florence," by Charles Godfrey Leland.

"American Orations; Studies in American Political History," edited by the late Prof. Alexander Johnston of Princeton, reedited by Prof. James Albert Woodburn of Indiana University, is published by the Putnams. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish "Critical Kit-

Kats," by Edmund Gosse, and " Essays on Nature and Culture," by Hamilton Wright Mable.
"La Isla Barbara" and "La Guarda Cuidadosa," two comedies by Miguel Sanchez, edited by Prof. Hugo A. Rennert of the University of Pennsylvania, are published by Ginn & Co.,

sented at the American Eucharistic Congress in Washington in 1895, is published by the Catholie Book Exchange. "Henry W. Grady," a biographical essay, by

James W. Lee, is published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. "Constitution of the United States Golf Asso ciation" is published by Artnur, Mountain &

"Hamilton, Lincoln, and Other Addresses," by President Stryker of Hamilton College, 10 published by William T. Smith & Co., Utlea, Of poems recently published we have received Soul and Sense," by Hannah Parker Kimball (Copeland & Day, Boston); "Out of a Silver Flute," by Philip Verrill Mighels (Tait & Sons); "Little Rhymes for Little People," by Anna M. Pratt (Paul Lemperly, F. A. Hillfard, and Frank E. Hopkins); "Songs from the Greek," trans-lated by Jane Minot Sedgwick, and "Poems," by Caroline and Alice Duer George H. Richmond & Co.), and "The River Bend and Other Poems," by Tacitus Hussey (Carter & Hussey,

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE RED MEN Sympathy for the Yohgans Expressed in

Letter to an American Writer. Mr. John R. Spears, the author of "The Gold owing autograph letter from Mr. Gladstone. The letter is especially noteworthy from the fact that it shows Mr. Gladstone's interest in he aborigines of the region and the unfortunate condition in which they now are, a condition which seems to be the result of mistagen missionary zeal:

Den sie lam undig kuterile genham Ben In Jam and Justice to perfect the the state of the flatter and I find it to be flatter to the flatter to the flatter to the flatter of the substant to the flatter of the substant to the flat a being a being the to the substant to the flatter to the substant about the destroy the tender of the substant about the total the substant to the full to the substant to the full to the substant to the full the substant to the subst

To gue han the band to function and the control and the consequences in honders with a factor to the thether to be control of the control of

John R. Speace Sez I'm Office New Yorky it . Some of America

"I am reading the work you have kindly sent me and I flud it to be of entrancing interest. Pray accept my thanks.

The Yangans of themselves supply a very curious chapter of Anthropology. chapter of Anthropology.

The missionary tale is a very said one. I could not at my sage interfere, for it would require the devotion of my time to bear on the entire case, and I should at once he laid on my nock.

"If you have not laid it before the Society, could not one of the dearration newspaper in London night possibly be of use. It should not be let drop. I remain, dear sir, your very faithfully.

"Armit 16, 1888. (Signed) W.E. Gradstone."

GAVE THEM A "SKIMMERTON."

Screnade of a Bridgi Couple Costs Three Young Men 825 Each.

DANBURY, Conn., May 15. - An old-fashioned "skimmerton," which was given to Charles Curtiss and his bride of a day on Thursday night, will probably lead to the arrest of a dozen or more of the male residents of Kingstreet, a suburb of this city. Mr. Curtiss married Miss Frances Leach, a pretty country girl. The young men of the village made up a skimmerton party and went to the Curtisa residence armed with guns and tin horns and tin pans. They opened the window of the chamber occupied by the bridal couple, and pelted the house with stones and sticks and an occasional egg stolen from the chicken house. Then they carried the chickens to the window and threw them into the house.

The bridegroom feared to light a lamp, and the frightened chickens scared the bride almost into hysterics. Before the party left they into hysterics. Before the party left they hoisted the wheelbarrow on top of the kitchen chimney, put Mr. ('urtiss's best carriage upon the ridge of the house, and overturned the smaller bulldings about the place.

Curtiss caused the arrest of Ernest Judson. Egbort Judson, and H. Holmes, neighbors, and this morning they were each fined \$2.5. Judge Scott advised the arrest of the entire party, which is said to have included some well-known men. He promised to deal with them more severely than he did with the younger men.

Chluese Actor Arrested.

Hom John Hing, an actor in the Chinese the atre on Doyers street, was arrested last Thursday night as he was leaving the stage. He is accused of having sentan obscens letter through the mails to Chung filing Ding, a greeer of 2 Mott street. The actor was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields in \$1,500 ball for examination to-morrow.

Sues the City to Get a Garbage Contract. The Merz Universal Extractor and Construc tion Company brought suit against the city yesin the same spirit." Perhaps, if Mr. Schuyler's story were to be continued, it would develop that the United States Government would beard before Junge Truax on Monday. TRIED TO RUN DOWN BYCYCLISTS.

A Truck Driver Nabbed by a Cycle Cop for Annoying Wheelmen. Michael Williams, a truck driver in the emloy of D. J. Rothschild, dislikes bicyclists, and this caused him to be arraigned in Jeffer son Market Court yesterday morning by Po-liceman Smith of the bleycle corps attached to the West Sixty eighth stree, station. The complainant against him was William Hutchinson of 405 west Twenty-eighth street.

6 P. M. Thursday from Fortieth street, and immediately began to try to run down bleyelists. He succeeded in making several riders dismount from their wheels and seek safety on the sidewalk.

Policeman Smith was told by wheelmen

The sidewalk.

Policeman Smith was told by sheelmes what Williams was doing, and he started down Eighth avenue in the hope of overtaking him. At Seventeenth street, just as Smith hove in sight, Williams forced Hutchinson to get off his wheel and run for safety to the sidewalk. Williams then caught sight of Smith, and, tashing his borses, turned into Seventeenth street and tried to escape. Smith and Hutchinson followed him on their alcycles and overtook him at Ninth avenue and Eighteenth street. Magistrate Mott fined Williams \$10.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—TRIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 449 | Sun sets ... 711 | Moon sets.,1115

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 9 47 , Gov. Island, 10 02 | Reil Gate., 11 5

Arrived-FRIDAY, May 15 8a St. Paul, Jameson, Southampton, 5s Augusta Victoria, Kaempff, Hamburg, 8s James Turple, Young, Naples, 8s Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk, 5s Ayr, Johnson, Gibraitar, 8s Wells City, Savage, Bristol, 5s Island, Skjodt, Copenhagen, 5s Greta Holine, Ritchie, Palermo, 5s Meila Holine, Ritchie, Palermo, 5s Adria, Ramussen, Gibara, 5s Comai, Evans, Univeston, [For later arrivals see First Pare. [For later arrivals see First Pare.]

Sa Lucania, from New York, at Queenstown.
Sa Idaho, from New York, at Deptford,
Sa Idaho, from New York, at Port Eads.
Sa Icognis, from New York, at Jacksonville
Sa Icognis, from New York, at Jacksonville
Sa Icognis, from New York, at Jacksonville
Sa Idaholds, from New York, at Battimore.
Sa Louisiana, from New York, at New Orleans.

Ss Nomadio, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale, Ss Veendam, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard. Sa Queen Olga, from Hiego for New York, passed he Zaandam from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard,

BAILED PRON POREIGN PORTS Ss American, from Liverpool for New York, Sa Cevic, from Liverpool for New York, Se Fuerat Bismarck, from Southampton for New bs Stuttgart, from Bremerhaven for New York.

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OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS. El Sun, Selveston. Leona, Galveston. Knickerb'ker, New Orleans Sail Monday, May 18. Comanche, Charleston. 3 00 P. M. Sail Tuesday, May 19, INCOMING STEAMSHIPA I'me To-day. Liverpool
Liverpool
Hamburg
Jacksonville
Nassau
Bermuda
St. Lucia
St. Lucia
Swedon, May 17,
Hayre
Gibraitar La Normandie, Galileo Roman Prince St. Lucia Due Bonday, May 18.

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Inc Tuesday, May 19.
Genoa
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e Bordeaux
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DIED.

EARLE, In Hicksville, Thursday, May 14, 1896. Funeral from St. Ignatius' R. C. Church, Monday, Cemetery at 1 P. M. Special train will leave Hicksville at 12 o'clock.

GII. ROY. - On Thursday, May 14, William Gilroy, in the 75th year of his age, Funeral Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 470 Pearl st. Interment in Calvary. STERN, -On the 15th inst., David Stern, in the 79th

Funeral services from his late residence, 1.076 Madison av., on Sunday morning, at 0:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Plattsburgh, N.Y., papers please copy.

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Religious Motices.

the Revolution, Rebellion, etc., etc.

A LLARE ACCORDED AN INVITATION to services at A Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th av and 14th st. Services every night. Sunday, 11 A.M., Rev.S.F.Cadman, preacher, Vitality of the Ribie, "wested choir, 3:30 P. M. Piensant Hour, Ribie study, 7:30, orohestral concert is P. M., Buddha, or the Great Rennetation," Hev. S.F. Cadman, preacher, MONDAN, young people's might, "UEEDAY, sterroption lecture, Philip Philips of the Ribie, and the Ribies of the Ribies, and the Ribies of the Ribies, and the Ribies of the Ribies, and Ri CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE, Five Points Masion for Sanford, pastor, 10:30, 7:30; Sunday school 2:50, illustrated innern talk at night. All welcome.

Pirth avenue Pressuvterian Church, corpored Sthest, Rev. John Hall, D. D. pastor. Services Sunday, May 17, at 11 a. M. and 4 P. M.

Maligion av haptist cill licit, corner list st.

Maligion av haptist cill licit, corner list st.
Sunday 24, 11 a. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will prach,
Sunday school 9 a. M. Mid week service Wed., 6 P. M. T. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH Flev A. J. Palmer, D. D. paster, Services at 14 A. M. In the chapsel of the dechedate tanking, and a corner with at. Sermon by Rev. S. L. Herben, assist ant gellor Christian Advanta. ST. HARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 203-9 East S. 42d et. Sanday services. Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and S.P. M. Dr. Medrew will officiate. Seats free.

SPIRITY ALISH. Carnegle Bubbling, Willard Hall Smoothing, 11: evening 8: afternoon, 2:45. Mrs. Gray and Dewit Hough. THEOSOPHY, CLAVIOL FALLS WEIGHT will lee-ture at Chickering Hall Sunday moraing at 11 o'clock on "Vibrations" Froe. Organ recitals by Miss Alice M. Judge.

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